# Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1884 NO. 1537


## POLITICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

### The Situation Among the Democrats Becoming Complicated.

CLEVELAND APPARENTLY LOSING STRENGTH

Delegates to the National Convention Assembling at Lake ge—Butler to the Wilson Bill by a Demonstration

Among the Democrats.

WASHINGTON July 1.—(Special.)—As the time for the Chicago convention approaches speculation among congressmen as to the probable selection of the standard bearer for the democracy becomes more and more varied and the situation from the Washington standpoint may be said to be decidedly complicated. Everyone appears to have a candidate of his own for first choice. The Cleveland boom appears to have lost considerable strength as Ben Hill in the meantime has been gaining. Hendricks and Bio men, for pre liminal and vice presidential respectively appear to have had the most supporters during the past week.

In this week Bayard still holds the call and his friends say that he is one of the few men who can carry the party to success.

During the past few days Tilden and Hendricks have been unanimously mentioned for first and second places and the latter has many friends who will urge the selection for first place on the ticket. A number of senators and members agree that no stronger ticket could be presented as a counterpoise to the ticket which bears on its face the name of Tilden. It is claimed now Hendricks that he would carry the Pacific slope and that if any man so carry Ohio he is the man. A member of the Ohio delegation has written a letter from John Kelly in which that distinguished democrat spoke in warm terms of General Hendricks.

THURMAN'S CHANCES

The friends of ex Senator Thurman are more and more confident that they have both a forcible reason and a good case for their support. They claim that the selection of Judge Thurman as the democratic candidate will be agreeable to all the Ohio delegation will unite upon him as their choice. This would by this means secure to the democracy that the strength of Pario and Hoadly will prevent such unity of action.

General Sloan is said to day that he did not believe that Brooklyn would give a vote for Cleveland. Kings county in said it did the balance of power and would go against him. He couldn't get a vote on Long Island from Kings Queens and Suffolk counties. Butler's influence will be exerted in favor of the New Yorker and discount all opposition.

THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO July 1.—The gathering of the 1st gales to the convention goes on but slowly. Some more here from distant points and one solid delegation that of Oklahoma are here but as yet through the local political world are comparatively quiet. The sub-committees on arrangements of the national committee have been hard at work here for the past week but no definite announcement of the result of their action of organizing and perfecting the immense details of the convention. The changes in the hall are almost completed and it is expected that the theater seats for the delegates and the other seats will go in position to night. It has been decided by the committee that it would not only illuminate the hall like better but also insure a much cooler atmosphere.

W. H. Hurlbut, secretary of the national committee did not arrive to-day as expected but will be here in the morning.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Among the passengers on the New York limited express which arrived in the city at 2 P. M. Sunday night were many of the New York state committee who had been invited by Edward Cooper and a dozen other Empire state democrats to go to Chicago on a special train. Mr. Mulligan said he did not come here with Sunday and blander to nominate Cleveland. But he claims the democrats of the island of the best interests of the party would be subserved by Mr. Cleveland's nomination. Assemblyman Mr. Mulligan, also citizens Cleveland will be here forty eight or a majority of the New York delegation.

An important caucus of the New York delegation will be held here on Saturday night at which Cleveland's entire strength will be present. The object of this caucus will be to consider the situation and if necessary to hold a meeting Mr. Manley said that the delegates are present. We have no desire to take such judgment. Mr. Hoover has no desire of the delegation who will work to have him nominated. We have no object on to that. I never was a good man to be a candidate. I am satisfied with a show of carrying New York as Mr. Cleveland has.

THE FIELD INTEREST

The California delegation brought over with them fifty a twenty California ites decorate with the hero butter key to every delegate in the convention hall. The California delegates themselves however have arrived that they will insist upon the accepting of the resolutions of Tilden in spite of the latter but if that should prove impossible they will work and vote as a unit for Thurman.

The national sub committee requests that as soon as the various delegates have picked out their quarters at they will send a list of their names to the presidents and committees on to the national committee rooms at the Palmer house and it is requested that such notification be sent in as early as possible

IN FAVOR OF BUTLER

CHICAGO July 1.—Representatives of the differ ent labor organizations in this city held a secret meeting last night and appointed a committee to go out to meet General Butler on his way to this city. Arrangements were also made for a monster demonstration on his arrival. It is reported that 10 000 men are expected to be in line

DODGING TILDEN TO KEEP

WASHINGTON July 3.—(Special.)—An evening paper says: The party peacemakers who have gathered in Washington in the interest of the national committee at the head are in New York to day trying to persuade if possible Mr Tilden to accept the president at nomination. Many of the leaders believe that this will be the only way to prevent a split and they have made a determined effort to induce Mr Tilden to accept. One of the most active workers in this direction is Abram S. Hewitt, who has been in New York for the past few days. It is said that Mr Hewitt has had a long interview with Mr Tilden at his residence in Gramercy park, and that he has also had several interviews with other prominent democrats in New York. Mr Hewitt returned to this city this morning, but it is said that he will go back to New York to day. Mr Hewitt is a warm personal friend of Mr Tilden, and it is said that he has been urged by the latter to accept the nomination for president. Mr Hewitt has refused to accept the nomination, but it is said that he has not yet given a positive answer. It is said that Mr Hewitt has been urged by Mr Tilden to accept the nomination for president. Mr Hewitt has refused to accept the nomination, but it is said that he has not yet given a positive answer. It is said that Mr Hewitt has been urged by Mr Tilden to accept the nomination for president. Mr Hewitt has refused to accept the nomination, but it is said that he has not yet given a positive answer.

### LINCOLN AND STANTON

How the Two Men Became Acquainted During a Late Hour.

W. H. Dickson in Harper's

In the summer of 1862 Mr. Lincoln made his first visit to Cincinnati. He was invited counsel for the defendant in a patent sweeper suit pending in the United States circuit court for one here. Illinois The important case had been carried over from Baltimore to Cincinnati, and Mr. Lincoln and his client and himself before the opening of the hearing of Philadelphia was to be associate with him in the case. Mr. Lincoln was a little late in reaching the court room, and as he entered the room the judge, General Dana, commanded the building the judge General Dana, commanded the building the judge General Dana, commanded the building the judge

# The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1884.


## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The premonitory pop of the shooting-cracker reminds us that the day for celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence is at hand. The reader of this will be surrounded by a noise that cannot be measured by the pneumonitary pop, and all will go sulphurionsly as a marriage serenade, or the arrival of Eurydice in the home of Mr. Pluto.

Since our independence was won with powder, it must be admitted that this powdered celebration is excusable, if not, indeed, the only proper thing. It matters not that we have burned up a few of the cities made possible by the declaration. The same glorious independence that was declared one hundred years ago makes it always possible to rebuild a city, to say nothing of starting several new ones every year. Ever since Columbia was the gem of the ocean she has had powder for breakfast, dinner and supper every Fourth of July, and thus so it ever where freemen shall stand—so to speak. It is astonishing how independent this infernal din of explosives makes one feel. The smallest boy seems to think he is supporting the declaration with a firm "reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, as he pledges to his country his life, fortune, and sacred honor," as the old continentals in their ragged regimentals used to do. The heroism of going through the day with a burned finger is something, in these days of piping peace, when there are thirty-eight states instead of thirteen colonies "absolved from all allegiance to the British crown."

Where was Oregon in 1776? our children may ask, and the answer must be that she was here, just the same, though neither fenced in nor named. Since that date, by a ranoful arrangement of the map, she has been claimed by both England and Spain. It is an almost forgotten fact that one old map has a boundary which gave Spain the Pacific coast so far north as this, including all west of the Missouri river, but there was such a map. The ambitious Spaniards did not stop at California nor did the ambitious descendants of those thirteen colonies stop until the northern and southern boundaries had been so straightened out as to make a much better looking map than the old one with so much Spanish patchwork upon it. Away back in '76 even Delaware was a pretty big state, or colony, and when the British arrived at Sandy Hook, Representative McKean, burning with a desire to have the full vote of his colony recorded, sent an express eighty miles from Philadelphia after Cæsar Rodney, who rode all night, and so got in his vote on that hot Fourth of July 108 years ago. Senator Logan, on five minutes' notice, could go from Chicago to Washington in less time, but then there was no Chicago, no telegraph wire, no steam car; and, come to think of it, there was no Logan. Given the other conditions, with a Logan, and it is safe to assume that he would have been on hand.

The men who were foremost in attending to matters then were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. It was a solid old committee, with no river and harbor bill nor Fitz John Porter bill to take up its time. The committee worked just a month in fixing up the Declaration of Independence, and so well did it do the work that the document is just as good now as it was then. But for the fear that some Old Muggins would laugh at us, we would reprint it right here, for the benefit of dehocratic politicians, to some of whom it is as totally unknown as the Ten Commandments. Two members of that committee were afterward each elected president, as Blaine will be, and the others were members of the cabinet, as some gentlemen, the mention of whose names would be premature, will be within the twelve month.

Some of the orators who help to keep alive the old sensation today, as the star-spangled banner waves in triumph over the land of the free and the home of the Oregonian, may be inspired, in a mood of pure unadulterated Americanism, to think of Blaine, who stands to-day as the American type, forced forward by the people, and they cap in this fit of Americanism, go back of the Declaration of Independence to the Declaration of Colonial Rights, wherein it was declared that "by emigration to America by their ancestors they never lost any of their rights, and that their descendants were entitled to the exercise of every right." They not only never lost any of their rights, but they found many which they had never enjoyed before and now one reason why many of our foreign-born citizens admire and will vote for Blaine is that he seems to them to stand for American rights everywhere. They would like to see him waving the American flag from the dome of the White house while the Marine band played "Yankee Doodle," "Erin Go Bragh," "Wacht am Rhein" and the "Marseillaise" without even stopping for an American mixed drink, and they all believe he is the man who can do it.

The Fourth of July and all its reminiscent noise finds a response in the heart of every one of us, and may it ever be so. Flights of oratory are in order to-day. Let the speakers soar in the cerulean blue and incidentally paint the republican candidate red, while waving handkerchiefs fill in the white. It is the day for all that is emblematic, to the verge of the hyperbolic, and as we look at our banner we will imagine that she makes tyranny tremble, hoping that tyranny is a long way off, trembling all by herself, beyond the reach of our army and navy forever—

To-day the eagle will scream from the Pacific ocean to Augusta, Maine, and to-night, through the rocket's red glare, as bombs are bursting in air, it will give proof that young America is alive and at the bottom of it all.

The anti-monopoly portion of the democratic party are dissatisfied with the defeat of Congressman Charles A. Sumner for renomination in the fourth district of California, and the nomination of the "school board dude, R. P. Hastings." They condemn it as the work of the railroad and telegraph monopolists, and have formally called upon the anti-monopoly district convention to nominate a candidate who will be acceptable to them. Mr. Sumner has proposed several measures in congress which would be of great benefit not only to his constituents but to the country at large if they were adopted, and if the democrats were earnestly in favor of passing laws which would help the country they ought to support such men in office as Mr. Sumner.

Matthew Morgan's Sons, who have recently failed in New York, owned several million of Denver and Rio Grande railroad securities, which they purchased at prices that ranged as high as 112 cents on the dollar. The picturesque train is now worth 7½ cents on the dollar. Its total value now scarcely exceeds half the amount of the premium which they paid when they bought it.

Mr. Keifer says that he will retire from public life because "his close attention to his public duties has deprived him of the opportunity to attend to his private affairs." The real reason is that the people of his congressional district have no further use for a man of his character.

The comical rival of *Puck*, known as *The Judge*, is out this week with a cartoon representing Blaine, Garfield, Lincoln and Washington as tattooed men, all standing up in a row. This is the New York *Tribune's* idea, that these men are all alike in character.

The Boston papers insist that the people there are doing a good business, their "financial institutions are managed in a safe and conservative fashion," and they tranquilly await the return of a "brisker trade and more general prosperity."

Poor Tilden! After finally crawling in his hole he has ex-Governor Palmer of Illinois getting up in the Illinois convention and yelling, "Lazarus, come forth!"

## STANDING ON THE PLATFORM.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* wanted the senate to refuse to confirm the nomination of Colonel Pierce of Illinois as governor of Dakota, because the appointment was in violation of the seventeenth resolution in the platform adopted at Chicago, which reads as follows: "*Resolved*, That the appointment by the president to offices in the territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve." It thinks that a vote for his confirmation would be to belie the announcement that republican national platforms are simply quadrennial claptrap, without meaning, without sincerity, and unbecoming self-respecting citizens among the men who frame them. And it goes to the absurd length of saying that Colonel Pierce ought to decline an honor which he can only accept at the sacrifice of a sound principle in government, and at the expense of his party's consistency."

If our *Tribune* brother adheres to this Decalogue of party loyalty he will find very little congenial companionship among republicans. The failure of Senator Ingalls in the pension deficiency to force his colleagues into enacting the platform utterances of a political convention into national laws seems to have escaped the *Tribune's* notice. This form of autocratic and impudent republicanism was bravely resisted by one of the most eminent members of the party, who, as secretary of the treasury, won by his service to the nation, some of the brightest of the laurels of his party. Senator Edmunds said a sneering Hawley also publicly avowed on that occasion what Mr. Ingalls unsparingly charged, that party platforms are not "standing upon the sanctuary nor upon the political action of those who may be called upon to vote upon the question." President Arthur, according to the *Tribune*, has "deliberately spit upon the platform with in twenty days after its adoption. The senate has confirmed Colonel Pierce, and now the last hope of the *Tribune* rests with him. "If the colonel should accept this appointment he will be as bad as the rest, and the *Tribune* will be compelled to take up the sad refrain with which Senator Ingalls closed his tirade, that "If in declarations referred to were to be declared by those in authority not to be binding, then it would be well for party managers to put up a notice, as the railroad managers did, that 'passengers are not allowed to stand on the platform.'"

But seriously there is altogether too much of a captious spirit exhibited by many republicans. The republican party is now composed of two elements, broadly speaking, which are not harmonious, and can be held together and made to work together only through the exercise of a fair amount of patience and toleration. One large class of republicans recognize public patronage as of high or authority than party loyalty, while on the other hand there is another large class who fail to recognize, either in the material welfare or in the individual conscience an authority higher than the party convention. It is saying that Colonel Pierce ought to decline an honor which he can only accept at the sacrifice of a sound principle in government, and at the expense of his party's consistency."

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The recent discussion of the telegraph business has resulted in great good to the country. No monopoly can long withstand exposure. It has been shown that the rates are too high, because the public has been paying the Western Union enough for the use of their wires to make the company to declare dividends on about $35,000,000 of watered stock. A year ago the president of this company declared that no company could do business at the rate of 4 cent and a half a word. To-day his company have reduced night rates to that figure. Since the agitation of the subject began, about a year ago, rates for press dispatches from Chicago to California have fallen from three cents a word to three-fourths of a cent. The vast improvements in the machinery of telegraphy have reduced the actual cost of transmitting messages, and the company has been compelled by the force of public opinion in part, but chiefly by competition and the prospects of a postal telegraph, to reduce their rates. The need of government control to prevent a continuance of monopoly has taken a strong hold of the public mind, and there is little doubt the government will soon undertake to do the business, either under the contract system or by the purchase of existing lines.

The senate at present is composed of thirty-eight republicans, thirty-six democrats and the Virginia senators, who are now supposed to be republicans, Mahone's term expiring in 1887 and Riddleberger's in 1889. In five states—Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland and Ohio, democratic successors to the incumbents have been chosen. Six more democrats, as now, will doubtless be elected by the legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina. The three remaining states in which senators are to be chosen send at present five republicans and two democrats. These states are Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nevada and California. Messrs. Voorhees and Turpie are the democrats coming from Indiana and California. There is a fair chance of gaining a senator in Indiana, but California has been redistricted so ingeniously that a republican majority for president would by no means insure a majority in the legislature. The democrats have ninety-two members of the present legislature and the republicans but twenty-eight. New York will be debatable ground.

A number of Chinese farmers in Merced county, California, have begun to cultivate he opium-yielding poppy, and are making a success of it. This probability of financial success is largely owing to the government's "incidental morality," which by seeking to lay so heavy a duty on opium as to prevent its importation, has succeeded in making it worth while to develop a poppy crop here. From the point of view of the economist, home-raised opium may be preferable to foreign opium, but if a native crop is going to induce a wider absorption of the drug than is even now exciting comment, it will be a sorry day when California becomes a poppy-growing state.

Miss Sarah T. Bosworth wants $10,000 from the steamship company to pay for breaking one of her legs while being taken off the Queen of the Pacific in a lifeboat last September. We hope Sarah will get it, but cannot help thinking of the temptation to the company, should she ever again be in a similar predicament, and let her take her chances by swimming. They will be afraid to handle brittle passengers who are rescued only to bring suit.

Judge Field has developed a strong following in New York. He seems to have friends everywhere excepting among his California fellow-citizens. Cleveland is strong only in his own state—and not very strong there.

Jones of the New York *Times* has gone to Europe, where he will probably feel more at home during the exciting time his old friends are having in carrying the election for Blaine.

### Had a Better Thing.

Wall Street News.

After wiping off his mouth and carefully placing the glass on the marble counter, he who paused to the druggist:

"Very good ginger ale that is."

"Yes, sir."

"I can sell you a receipt to make three cents' worth of that fill a five-cent glass."

"Don't want it, sir."

"Maybe you have a better thing"

"I have, sir. I can make ten cents' worth of cayenne pepper take the place of six shillings' worth of ginger."

The thirsty traveler took lemonade next time.

For a family medicine Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills are unrivaled. They root out disease, as if by magic.

## NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

### Southern Oregon.

Jacksonville *Sentinel*: F. S. Lamb, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company for this division, was in town yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Lamb. He is making a tour of inspection of the lines in his section with the view of putting them in good repair for winter use.

### Eastern Oregon.

Andrew Bolli of Indian valley left his home one evening last week for the purpose of going into his wheat field to watch for some deer that had been visiting his farm and doing some damage. Soon after he left the house a number of shots came on. He did not return, and his missing breakfast appetite search was instituted and the dead bodies of men and beast were found about 150 yards from the house, but not on it the evening following his departure. There is no doubt but that a bear killed the unfortunate man, for he had evidently done the shooting, for it was run down the bank, his hair and clothing in good order. His head was crushed to pieces, and one of his front paws was also fractured. The bear was also very much disfigured with shot wounds, as in addition to the bullets found in the body of the man, the bear's body was literally filled with buckshot. The bear and man were found lying very close together.

### Washington Territory.

There are a great many business men at Spokane Falls, according to the Chronicle, who appear to be waiting for something to turn up.

Hon. E. C. Ferguson, late speaker of the territorial house of representatives, has been appointed chief clerk of the house committee on territories in opposition to Hon. New Orleans, and A. P. Sharpstein has been appointed alternate.

The Business Men's Association of Seattle have passed in combination the following municipal ticket: Mayor, Orlando Lowry; city attorney, J. H. Lewis; chief of police, J. H. Woolery; city assessor, Frank Seidel; Cunningham, Peter Ward, William Bonker, Thomas Chaney and Franklin Matthias, council ward. H. L. Yesler, Amos Brown and James McNaught; third ward, B. F. Day, Otto Reuke and Charles Wilson.

Says a Walla Walla exchange: Intelligence of the death at Lewiston on the 27th of June of William A. Ball was received here yesterday. Mr. Ball was a native of Connecticut, and came from California to Walla Walla in 1856. He remained here until a few years ago, when he went to Colorado, where he was accidentally injured. Last fall he came to Lewiston to be nursed by relatives, and died there. Mr. Ball was a man of great force of character, a leader and director, power for good. For years he was a powerful influence in the community in which he lived. He was the uncle of Mrs. Heath Taylor of Walla Walla, and Mrs. Charles Clark of Dayton.

A few days ago a party of men were engaged in digging a well on J. L. Doughty's place, about six miles west of Spokane Falls, and reading some time they required to one of the natives for a drink that was found in the adjacent neighborhood. They commenced gathering the required material. Only a few loose stones were removed when the workmen were startled by discovering that they were digging into a graveyard, by uncovering the remains of human beings. It is unnecessary to add that they found it inconvenient afterwards to pick rock from an entirely different locality. It was evident from the brief examination of the body that it had been stored away the same time, and it is possible it may be an Indian chief. Deputy Sheriff Lane G. Hom has been notified of the discovery, and the well will make an inspection of the case in a short time.

## THE NARROW GAUGE LEASE.

PORTLAND, July 3, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

As shown in my former letter, the report of the directors of the Narrow Gauge road disproves the assertion that Mr. Benjamin gave an opinion upon the leasing powers of the companies. I may add that, the "settling of the draft," did not necessarily involve the question of charter powers any more than the drafting of a mortgage necessarily involves the question of title to the premises mortgaged. The draft was settled in June. Mr. Hughes was called to September to bowing to know if a lease could be made without legislative sanction.

Your correspondent overlooks the fact that the terms of the incorporating law, whether general or special, determine the powers granted. It seems to be assumed in support of the lease that the enumeration of the objects of the corporation in the articles of incorporation itself determines the authority of the corporation—that the laws of Oregon authorized the assumption of such powers as the incorporating company may see fit to enumerate. The general incorporation law of Oregon does not authorize the incorporation of a company to make and take leases, and that is the power your correspondent claims foreign companies doing business in Oregon are determined by the laws of Oregon.

But it is said there is a report that the O. R. & N. Company offers to lease its line to the Northern Pacific, but does this report close the legal question? The existing lease, and not the rumored one, is the subject of serious concern to the Junction people.

I answered as I thought it deserved, the charge that the suggestion of what would be for the best business was an "American characteristic." In this connection I would say that the stockholders of a corporation have rights that are beyond the control of the directors. The latter are but the agents of the stockholders, with prescribed powers. The limit of their authority is made specific record that all the world may know that it has been so. Even the president or agent acting without the scope of his authority can bind the principal, and the principle applies with greater force when the ante-rally of the agent is prescribed by a public law.

From the great number and no formers of English capitalists which the directors of the O. R. & N. Company met upon corporation departments, it is strange that the men of Dundee are either surprised or shocked to find their lease questioned. The decision is considered by leading Scotch capitalists as American. It is deeply rooted in English, and it derives its strength, in America from the fundamental principle that "a contract not within the scope of the powers conferred by the corporation cannot be made valid by the assent of all of the shareholders," and that it—but my any partial performance become the foundation of a right." If, upon the assumption of the directors of the O. R. & N. Company Mr. Coolidge found a contract beyond the powers of the corporation to make and one forbidden by public policy, and thereby affecting the interests of the stockholders, it was his duty, in the language of the supreme court of the United States, "to rescind or abandon it at the earliest moment."

After all, it is just possible that the lessee company's surety in the premises is not confined to the matter of rent. It may depend upon the question of the Union, Sherman and Oregon Railway company, threatening its title to that part of its road which was acquired by purchase.

### Brother Gardner's Fourth of July Observations

Detroit Free Press.

"The club has voted about to celebrate de Fourth of July," remarked Brother Gardner at the meeting opened. "One reason an' reason we am all pertickelar shoey dat we do work, an' another reason is dat de Declaration of Independence was executed by a true patriot how no bizness wid de stuff. We could whoop an' howsh an' eat ockenouts an' wave flags an' send up sky-rockets, but dey would have to get up early in de mawnin' to do dat. Dey would have to get out an' git up an' git a move on, an' our old clothes would be a leetle too old, an' de landlord would be mighty apt to ax for de back rent jest as de Declaration of Independence had never been writ.

"Jest' how we patriots. In case of war you will be suspected of fishin' for gov'ment contracts; in case of peace you will be called a blowhard an' a dem agogue.

"Look 'yar kentry, but doan' let de kentry git ahead of you.

"Let your votes be raised for peace, but doan' pay any fines can be got out of it.

"Be proud of our republic, but remember dat republics can beat any monarchy at corruption.

"Respect our laws, but remember dat $500 and a good lawyer will clar a murder in nine times out of ten.

"Reverence de constitution, but remember dat any statesman kin interpret it to read any way or mean anything.

"Let your heart swell wid pride as you remember dat you are an American, but doan' forget to apply for de Kentuck consul if you want protection when away from home.

"Let me now purpose I to transact such bizness of insignificant importance as may come befo' de meetin'."

### Over-Production of Fabrics.

American Architect.

During the feverish speculation of 1881 and 1882 an immense number of costly and splendid mansions were erected in the new quarters of the city, in anticipation of a demand from the wealthy foreigners who were imagined to be dotting to the city. Many of these houses were built it was discovered that the increase in the population, although large, was out due to the advent of 60,000 millionaires, but in the avail of about 30,000 needy persons, and perhaps 3000 respectable people, able to earn enough to keep themselves from want; with 50 persons, more or less, able to afford the cost of the luxury proposed here, and the consequence of the misapprehension as to the character of the immigration has been that the fifty millionaires have come to find themselves invited to choose among a bewildering diversity of palaces, furnished with all the modern luxuries and stored with all conceivable, elegancies, carriage ingers and the other superfluities which belong to great wealth. Whole streets between the Park Monument, and the Tenderloin are lined with these costly structures, most of them empty, some streets not having a single inhabitant, and establishments suitable for artisans may be found in the fashionable quarter of Paris for rents which would be called modest for a good dwelling house in New York. Notwithstanding this overproduction of palaces, it is useless for any foreigner to come to this country supplied, and those who cannot think of affording a luxurious habitation at a very low price are compelled to pay a high price for lodgings of very inferior character.

### Peter Cooper's Newspaper Investment.

At the meeting of the representatives of the green-backers in Indianapolis, Walter H. Shupe, of New York, gave an interesting piece of unwritten history of the Peter Cooper campaign of 1876. He was then editing the *Standard*, the organ of the national party, whose subscription price was $1 per annum. Mr. Shupe assured Mr. Cooper that with a fund of from $50,000 to $60,000 the paper could be made to reach 2,000,000 of people by November. Mr. Cooper thought over the matter, and, finally placed $60,000 to the credit of the *Standard* in a New York bank, and the price of the paper was reduced to 25 cents. With every mail sent out the fund in the bank grew less. By the last of September it was exhausted and the circulation was not quite 500,000. Then Mr. Shupe revealed his embarrassment to the philanthropist, whose family interfered and prevented him from contributing only $500 more. "But it failed," concluded the editor. "He cannot and thinks twice before you reduce the price of your paper. A 25 cent organ may go up to a circulation, but it won't pay." This is probably the first information the country has ever had that Peter Cooper, directly or indirectly, spent $100,000 in the effort to be elected president.

### The White Woman.

Ujiyechimali, which, next to Popocatapetl, is the highest volcano in Mexico, is universally credited the "White Woman" in the land of the Montezumas. Its shape, as viewed from Popocatapetl, seems like that of a sweet, fair creature of a dead maiden robed for burial, the cloth-like shroud showing the contour of the breast and limbs. The face is perfect in outline, and long, lofty scarps to stream in silvery lines from the snowy forehead, down over the sides of the lider. Her feet are turned toward Popocatapetl, and between them lies a line of low hills, brown and treeless.

This is how Sir James Stephen defines mankind: "A stupid, ignorant, half beast of a creature, the most distinguished specimens of which have passed their lives in chasing chimeras, and believing and forcing others to believe in fairy tales about them—a creature made up mostly of units, of which a majority cannot even read, while only a small minority have the time, or the means, or the ability to devote any considerable part of their thoughts to anything but daily labor."


### MEETING NOTICES.

The Washington Guard, Co. A, 1st Regiment, O. N. G.—M. ... Parade: Assemble at ... Monday, July 4, 1884, at Gardner's A. M., in full ... for parade. H. GOORE, Capt. Commanding.

Headquarters Co. E, Veteran Guard, O. N. G.—You are hereby ordered to report at your armory at ... P. M., July 4, 1884, for parade. By order of ... J. B. TRAVIS, First Sergt.

Earnest Guards, Co. B, Attention!—You are requested to be present at your armory July 4th at 1:30 P. M. sharp, for parade. By order of ... M. CHAPMAN, Jr., Sergt. JOHN CHACE, Captain commanding Co. B. M. ... Secty.

*All advertisements such as "Rooms," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., must be paid in advance, or 15 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line thereafter. No insertion, for less than 25 cents, and each must be paid in the counter. Deaths, Marriages and Births free; but each Resolutions of Condolence two cents per line. All reading notices in regular type, 10 cents per line.*

### MARRIED.

In this city, July 3, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. ... Mr. ... to Miss ... daughter of ... Mr. ... to Miss ... daughter of ... At Lincoln, Neb., June 30, by Rev.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

# The Daily Oregonian

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, July 3, 7:57 P. M.

| Name of Station | Height above Sea | Reading at 5 P. M. | Change in last 24 Hours | Thermometer Maximum | Thermometer Minimum | Rain-fall in Inches | Wind Direction | Wind Velocity | State of Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 200 ft. | 30.11 | +.02 | 82 | 54 | 0.00 | NW | 08 | Clear |
| Walla Walla | 1000 ft. | 30.10 | +.04 | 94 | 60 | 0.00 | Calm | 00 | Clear |
| Roseburg | 500 ft. | 30.13 | +.03 | 94 | 54 | 0.00 | NW | 10 | Clear |

Mean Thermometer 80 Max 94

THE OREGONIAN IN THE EAST

The Oregonian can be found at the following places:

Ford's Opera House, Chicago.
Palmer House, Chicago.
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
Sherman House, Chicago.
Tremont House, Chicago.
Gault House, Louisville, Ky.
Gibson House, Cincinnati, O.
Shoenhofen's, Cincinnati, O.
Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill.
Ingalls House, Cincinnati, O.
Brunswick Hotel, Boston, Mass.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass.
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.
Hoffman House, New York.
Astor House, New York.
Metropolitan Hotel, New York.
Sturtevant House, New York.
Everett House, New York.
Grand Central Hotel, New York.
Morton House, New York.
Union Square Hotel, New York.
Albemarle Hotel, New York.
Gilsey House, New York.
Windsor Hotel, New York.
Brevoort House, New York.
Westminster Hotel, New York.
Hotel Normandie, New York.
Hotel Brunswick, New York.
Hotel Dam, Amsterdam, Holland.
Hotel Victoria, Rotterdam, Holland.
Hotel Bristol, Paris, France.
Grand Hotel, Paris, France.
Hotel Continental, Paris, France.
Hotel Scribe, Paris, France.
Hotel Windsor, Paris, France.
Hotel Chatham, Paris, France.
Hotel Metropole, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, London, England.
Langham Hotel, London, England.
Morley's Hotel, London, England.
Grand Hotel, London, England.
Charing Cross Hotel, London, England.
Hotel Cecil, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Charing Cross, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Euston Square, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Queen's Gate, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Kensington, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Regent Street, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Strand, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Piccadilly, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Leicester Square, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Trafalgar Square, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Waterloo Place, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Pall Mall, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, St. James's Street, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Buckingham Palace Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Victoria Street, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Lambeth Palace Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Chelsea Embankment, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Battersea Park Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Clapham Common, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Wandsworth Common, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Putney Heath, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Barnes Common, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Richmond Hill, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Kew Gardens, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Chiswick Mall, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Hammersmith Broadway, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Shepherd's Bush, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Notting Hill Gate, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bayswater Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Paddington Station, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Marylebone Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Euston Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, King's Cross, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Pentonville Road, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Islington, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Highbury, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Stoke Newington, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Hackney, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bethnal Green, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Mile End, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Stepney, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Limehouse, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Poplar, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Blackwall, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Greenwich, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Deptford, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, New Cross, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Peckham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Camberwell, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Brixton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Clapham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Tooting, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Streatham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Norbury, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Croydon, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Sydenham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Forest Hill, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Lewisham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Blackheath, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Shooter's Hill, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Eltham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bexley, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Dartford, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Gravesend, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Rochester, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Chatham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Sittingbourne, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Faversham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Canterbury, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Dover, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Folkestone, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Hythe, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Sandgate, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Cheriton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Shorncliffe, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Ashford, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Tenterden, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Rye, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Winchelsea, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Hastings, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, St. Leonards, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bexhill, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Eastbourne, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Seaford, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Newhaven, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Brighton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Shoreham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Worthing, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Littlehampton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bognor, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Chichester, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Havant, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Portsmouth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Southsea, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Gosport, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Fareham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Southampton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Netley, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Hythe, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Lymington, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Christchurch, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bournemouth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Poole, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Wareham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Swanage, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Weymouth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Portland, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bridport, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Lyme Regis, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Axminster, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Honiton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Exeter, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Dawlish, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Teignmouth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Torquay, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Paignton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Brixham, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Dartmouth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Kingsbridge, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Salcombe, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Plymouth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Devonport, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Saltash, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Liskeard, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Looe, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Fowey, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Par, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, St. Austell, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Truro, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Falmouth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Helston, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Penzance, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, St. Ives, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Hayle, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Camborne, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Redruth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Gwennap, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Perranporth, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Newquay, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Padstow, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Wadebridge, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bodmin, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Launceston, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Okehampton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Tavistock, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Yelverton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Princetown, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Moretonhampstead, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Chagford, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Bovey Tracey, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Newton Abbot, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Totnes, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Ashburton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Buckfastleigh, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Ivybridge, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Modbury, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Kingsbridge, London, England.
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Hotel Victoria, Ashburton, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Buckfastleigh, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Ivybridge, London, England.
Hotel Victoria, Modbury, London, England.

CITY

Persons intending with the Oregonian are constantly interesting out new interest in the minds of some men are so busy themself in trying to get up a GREAT RUSH that they do not see what is going on around them. Every believes there are too many members of every kind from beside the Chinese, but there are only 15 of these in the city, and of this number 8 are in the employ of the Chinese Consul. Chinese were brought here to work on the railroads, and the Chinese have had these machines in use for years and the Chinese have had these machines in use for years and the Chinese have had these machines in use for years

The Daily Oregonian

PRICE MORNING, JULY 4 1884

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THURSDAY, July 3.

The produce lines during the week have moved slowly without showing marked fluctuation in values. Altogether the trade is only reasonable. The weather has been variable, and some rain has fallen. Rainfall for June was 1.54.

Railway stocks fell off early in the week, recovering toward the last and showing very little change for the entire week.

Overland receipts included 272 cs lemons, 5 bbls dried currants, 50 cs starch, 25 cs sardines, 25 cs rye, 1 cs candy, 9 cs cigars, 24 pkgs tobacco.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—Past 24 hours: 300 ctls wheat, 356 ctls oats, 200 ctls bran, 20 sks potatoes, 6675 lbs wool, 1425 lbs Hides, 76 cs eggs, 3 bxs fruit, 20 pkgs butter, 400 bbls flour. Also 2040 ctls wheat, 100 bbls flour, 12,804 lbs wool from the eastern section.

Receipts for the week aggregate 10,851 ctls wheat, 2136 bbls flour, 367 ctls oats, 208 ctls bran, 180 ctls millstuff, 125 sks potatoes, 502,412 lbs wool, 37,140 lbs Hides, 101 pkgs butter, 427 cs eggs, 400 sks flax seed, 140 bxs fruit, 731 bbls lime.

FREIGHTS.—The Aberystwith Castle has fifty-six pound vessels have put in an appearance, yet the number near at hand is small, consisting of the Newsteak, Kirkwood and Belle of Oregon, the second alone having fully cleared at this date. The Kirkwood is making a long passage, but no serious apprehension is felt for her safety. On spot there has been no inquiry for vessels, nor have they been forced. In futures there is certainly very little doing, and nothing is made public. The last additions are said to come seeking. Quotations are purely nominal and cannot be advanced over last rates paid Owners are firm for much better prices for fall loading, and at least 35s would be required to secure them. The total amount of tonnage in sight at this time is 92,000 tons, against 79,134 one at this time last year. Then we had 26,044 tons in river, of which 4976 was under charter, and 8 tried on the way. In the face of an expected large crop this shortage is all the more apparent and greatly strengthens the position of owners. No doubt there are vessels headed this way not on the lists, but the number cannot materially alter the situation. Fewer vessels are bound this way in cargoes and this coast must draw ballast vessels from the South American and Australian ports. Tonnage in securing good rates to Rio, and as that port now offers little outward ships must leave in ballast. Altogether the situation is one decidedly favorable to the owner and greatly against home wheat values.

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In port—Chartered for wheat | | 2,301 | |
| Chartered for salmon | | 2,332 | |
| Disengaged, available for wheat | 1,891 | | |
| Disengaged, miscellaneous | 2,912 | 4,803 | 9,436 |
| On way—Due June-July | 172 | | |
| Due July-August | 4,814 | | |
| Due August-September | 1,352 | | |
| Due later on | 24,155 | 29,493 | |

WHEAT—On spot business has been confined to the purchase of a few small lots of valley for milling at $1 40@1 42½. Walla Walla is neglected and not quotable over $1 39. Interior holders are still offering, but some shippers are not disposed to take hold even at concessions. The Red Cross filled up to-day and one shipper has accrued room for a clean up. This will close the season's movement as August begins the new crop year. Growing crops are everywhere favorable, late showers and cool weather materially assisting spring sown valley and fall sown eastern. California is harvesting a crop that will furnish a million and a half tons for export. We should have 250,000 tons for export at the inside. Values generally are 2@3 cts below last year. New York, Chicago and coast markets are in week long, Chicago for August being 95½ cents, against $1 10, at this time last July. Other home markets are relatively as low, and at the present time there is nothing on which to base expectations of a recovery. On the contrary new wheat promises to open even lower than to-day.

The quantity of Pacific coast wheat afloat is now 5,287,386 centals, and flour 469,038 barrels, of which 403,127 centals wheat and 134,056 barrels flour was cleared from the Columbia river.

The aggregate supply of wheat in sight in the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon, and Canada is now down to 15,814,830 bushels, while that of corn is up to 8,450,860 bushels, against the preceding weekly exhibit of 16,365,640 wheat and 7,033,660 corn, and a year ago of 20,039,030 wheat and 14,924,550 corn.

FLOUR—The market enjoys only a jobbing trade, and this is active for the season. A good call is had from lower river and northern points. Standards are steadily held at $4 75. Outside brands are in lessened offering, yet more than meeting the request at $4@4 50.

MILLSTUFF—Jobbing values show no change. Dealers are easily supplied with all sorts, and the market exhibits evidence of new interest. We quote jobbing prices: Bran $14@15; shorts $20; middlings $25; chop $22 50. Ground barley weak at $26@28. O. t meal $35.

OATS—Offerings here fully meet requirements, in fact exceed them, for off grades are difficult to sell at more than the usual concessions. In extreme instances an advance on 2½ cents was had for choice lots, but they sold above the market. A fair to good quality of feed is held at 47½@50, while inferior lots are irregular and hard to sell. The request has been shortened by the smallness of the outside demand and cheapness of other feed.

POTATOES—Choice old come in generally poor condition, and few dealers offer over 1 cent. New are cheaper and in more general use, selling at 1½@. Some new Oregon have shown up, but are not in open market. California are firm at the price named.

ONIONS—Cheapened first cost has reduced selling price of California to 1½c, and a fair movement is had.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage sells at 2½@, and cauliflower at $1 25. Turnips and carrots selling at 1½c with small movement. Other vegetables from California are in market on steamer days.

GREEN FRUIT—Peaches have advanced to $1 75, the quality having improved. New apples and ing at $2 25 and firm for choice. Small fruits and berries firm and not so plenty. Cherries 7c, currants 5c, gooseberries 2½c, strawberries 10c. Apricots hiring ier at $1@1 25.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges in better request and a good quality brings $5. A car load of lemons via New York enjoyed bad treatment east of S. Paul and caused some loss to the shipper. This side of St. Paul they came by passenger train. Selling at $10 50. Limes $1 25 per 100. Bananas down to $1 75.

BUTTER—Less local in stock, and good to choice brings 20@25c. California roll 20c, eastern 22@25c.

POULTRY.—Market for chickens demoralized and old sold down to $4 this morning. Supplies are large and the request only fair. Quote young $2@3, old $4@4 50. Ducks offering at $7@9. Turkeys and geese not wanted.

EGGS.—The market has steadily gained strength, while not showing any decided advance. We quote 22½@23c, choice fresh selling at 25c.

HIDES, ETC.—Lower markets elsewhere lowers the quotations for hides. Dry, usual selection, command 10@10c, green 7@8c. Tallow dull at 3½@3½c. Furs and skins quiet but steady and we quote: Dark beaver $2@3 25 per lb; valley summer dereskins 37½c, do winter do, 25c, eastern Oregon summer do, 21½c, do winter do 15c per lb; elk skins 12½ per pound. The following sell by the skin: Black bear $3@5; brown do 50c@$4, dark fisher $2 50@6, pale do 50c@$1; silver fox $8@25 cross do $2@6, red do 75c@$1 50; lynx 37½@50c; prime dark marten, 75@75c; dark mink 10@40c; land otter $1 50@5 50; wolf 37½@50c.

CHEESE—Best local brings 16 cents. Fair to good outside lots 12½@14c.

DRIED FRUITS—Local jobbing quotations are: Sundried apples 6@6½; factory apples in boxes 12@13; eastern in barrels 7½c; pears sliced and boxed 15c; plums sundried 13@13c; boxed 16c; peaches 12@14; Oregon prunes 12c; apricots 14@15c; nectarines 12@12½c; figs 2½c; raisins $1 75@2 per full box.

PROVISIONS—Only the best command full prices. Local jobbing values are: Bacon 11½@12½c, best local hams 13@17c; country hams 13@14c, shoulders 8@9c; eastern hams 14@17c, shoulders and sour cuts of other meats are to slow sale. A fair quality of lard in tins sells at 12c, and in kegs at 11½@12c; best local in tins 13@13½c; eastern in small tins 13@13½c.

HAY—Remaining stocks of old being rushed on the market and values are down to $10@12. Will keep iected and cheap. Very little loose offered. A few days of sunshine will send it new.

HOPS—There is a full to the excitement regarding futures, buyers to-day made a pause and growers maintaining their ground, if not advancing prices, stood still. Reports are current of contracts having been made at 29@30 cents at Puyallup.

New York latest mail dates report: Values have further advanced under a continued good demand, but business is somewhat restricted by light offerings and extreme views of holders. Shippers and brewers are both free buyers where desirable parcels can be secured. We quote choice Pacific coast, 30@35c.

WOOL—Our remarks of last Thursday regarding the general situation reflect that of to-day. A half business is being done. Latest sales include lots in lots of eastern Oregon at 15½, 17 and 19 cents. Desirable grades bring the very extreme. Desirable grades only are taken up, and this accumulation of poorer is consequently large. The general run of valley remains to be put up to the usual standard, 17@19c for fine and 15@16c for coarse and beaver. Few sales Eastern are coarser and beaver. Few sales of valley are reported, and these at 14@17 cents. Buyers include the local mills and speculators, the former purchasing lots of greasy California for mixture. As all along noted the movement is restricted by low values and small request. One eastern Oregon grower secured 63c for this year's clip, against 17½c last year, which is rather better than most have done. The quality from this section shows a gratifying improvement. At San Francisco the outside quotation has been lowered one cent in the week. We are glad to note the partial conversion of a Philadelphia firm to the correct idea that it is cheaper for the grower east of the mountains to ship his wool through Portland, in a late circular to which firm almost advice time, and give the rate from Portland to Philadelphia at $1 60 per 100 lbs for compressed bales. Late shipments eastward have included large lots for Hartford, which is in the manufacturing center of Massachusetts. Very little is now going to San Francisco.

New York mail dates report: The condition of trade in this staple continues disappointing, and the business transacted since our last review has been of limited proportions with the market ruling dull and to a great extent nominal. The light requirements of manufacturers, owing to the slow distribution of their output has a depressing effect, and with holders showing no anxiety to realize, the advantage is on the side of consumers. No new features have been developed of primary sources, the demand continuing exceedingly light with concessions necessary to make sales.

### The Merchandise Markets.

The generally cautious manner in which our wholesalers are compelled to do business necessarily restricts the movement, and everything is done in a hand to mouth manner. The necessity for this course is only too painfully apparent. The dullness is far from altogether local in its character Not a single trade center in the country is free from the same influences. And this must continue until matters so shape themselves as to allow new confidence by removing present obstacles and furnishing grounds for a general renewal of demands for our agricultural products. As soon as the latter trade swings freely the recovery will commence. City merchants have required a good part of their bank accounts by wool sales, but not nearly as many as expected, owing to the dull market and low values of that product.

The following report of the San Francisco merchandise market is condensed from the *Commercial News*. Teas are at last changing price. The old stock is gradually being worked off, and local receipts of new crop are unusually light. Of the 25,421 packages just to hand by the San Pablo from Hong Kong, only 2170 packages are destined for this port, the balance goes forward by rail to the east. Latest advices from New York report choice new teas in demand at full figures, the range being from 30 to 45c. Eastern speculators, who are large holders of old teas, are now forcing sales, and some quantity prices rule low, for teas quoted below 20c, from 15 to 20c for ordinary grades. As for receipts have been to-day for ordinary grades. As for receipts have been reported light, but purchases are generally limited as to quantity. Shipments overland are only moderate. Refined sugars are steady as to prices, which are very low and the consumption heavy. The Mariposa brought 33,116 bags Island or the refinery and 1420 for the city Sales of 500 bags Island are reported at 5 3/16c. China rice is in large stock, the market dull and prices weak, favoring the buyer. The San Pablo from Hong Kong 2 inst., brought 21,115 bags. The Mariposa, from Honolulu 23d inst., brought 1800 bags island rice, of which 500 bags are reported sold at 4¼c, net cash, for local consumption and the balance for shipment overland. There is no change in first hands, and a report of prospective short crop tends to give firmness to the market. Spices are firm, and prices are high. Tinplate is unchanged in price, but the tone of the market is firm, and if importations should be delayed an advanced rate would be demanded. Block tin is dull. Chemicals are steady at rates quoted. Castor oil is firm at the late advance, and the market for linseed oil is reported strong with prospect of an advance. The cargo of new codfish per the Czar, which was picked on the market last week, has moved off quite freely and will soon have passed entirely out of first hands. Miscellaneous case goods are without note of change and quotat ons are merely nominal.

BEANS—Market slow. Quotations: whites 3½@3½c; bayos 5½c; pinks 5c; butter 4½c.

COFFEE—Good, cool call. Imports fairly to arrival from New York. Quote Costa Rica, 12½@13c; Salvador and Guatemala, 11½@12½c; best Java, 30c.

PEELS—Lemon quoted at $1 12½@1 37½.

CANNED GOODS—Stocks irregular and call a low Quote tomatoes $ 2½@2 75, and $1 25 for gallons; corn $1 60, pie peaches $2@2 25, table peaches $2 50@2 75, assorted pie fruits 2½@, $1 50@1 75, gallons $4 50, assorted table fruits $2 50.

COAL OIL—Quote 17½@20c as to brand. Market slow.

SALT—Market firm. Liverpool fine, $17, fine and $22 50; coast, half ground, $5 50@6 50.

SUGAR—Quote jobbing prices as: patent cube, 8½c; XX crushed, 9½c; dry granulated, 9¼c; golden C, 8c; extra golden C, 8½c; extra powdered, 9c; D, 7c. Quotations are for barrels.

GRAIN BAGS—San Francisco market is lower and irregular, some holders breathing at sions to realize, fearing the expected demand has been largely overestimated. In the local market there has been little doing, and we quote $7 37½@7 50 for cash or only.

SALMON—The run is not largely complained of yet it is not as large as one might be desired for the last month of the season. The market appears to be perfectly flat, no sales being reported and last quotations are above buyers' views. The three vessels now loading are slowly filling up, the Jamieson to clear first. Shipments from April 1st to date have been 15,756 cs to San Francisco, 21,905 cs overland and 53,868 cs by sail to England, a total of 91,529 cases. Five vessels aggregating 1800 cs passed through from Puget sound for points in Canada. This is a British Columbia pack.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Quotations represent prices paid to dealers by slaughterers.

BEEF—Grass fed in good condition, 3@3½ gross.

VEAL—Small, 10c; large, 8@9c.

MUTTON—Ewes, 2½c; wether, 3½c.

LAMBS—Good conditioned, $1 75.

HOGS—Choice fat, 6½c; fair to good, 5½c; dressed, 8@8½c.

### SHIPPING NOTES.

The Columbia reached San Francisco at 1:45 A. M. and the State of California sailed at 10 A. M.

The Red Cross goes down river to-night.

The Alameda sails for Ellanore.

The Colonna and Alden Besse are laid up at the foot of Madison street.

### Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.

Weather foggy, wind light west.

Barley—6,000 ctls sold, 1c lower; shipping feed, 90c@$1 00; milling, $1 05@1 10.

Freights—Dull. Grain from Tacoma, 17s 6d; iron, chartered prices to arrive at 45s. Coal, 15s.

Wheat—Spot, weak and dull; quotations unchanged and nominal; futures weak. No 1 white, seller the year, closed $1 31; buyer the year, seller August, $1 31½; buyer the year, after August, $1 40.

Flour—Market dull and unchanged.

Barley—Feed, 77½@80c; offerings are not exactly large and the demand is small and there is considerable lability to the market; No. 1 feed, seller the season, 80c; buyer the season, 90c.

Oats—Very little demand, and best quotations are over the buyer.

Grainbags—Sales of Hard & Columbias on spot at 8½ round lots, 3mly, held at 8½@9.

Bran—No. 1 wheat on spot, quiet at $14 50@15 00.

Potatoes—Early rose, Oregon Garnet Chile, sacked, 65@85.

Onions—Quote 60@75c.

Salmon—Inactive and combined.

Wool—Choice eastern Oregon, 18@19c; fair to good 15@16c; market very quiet.

Hops—Strong at full prices, but quiet; fair to fine grades Oregon and Washington, 28@30c bid.

Eggs—California fresh, choice, firm at 23½c no sales, and prices favor sellers; eastern is reduced to a sale at 22½@23c.

Butter—California fresh, fill, dull at 20@22½.

Lard—Eastern refined in small tins, 11½@12c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 3.

Wheat steady, 80½c; cash higher, 80 30; market closed higher, $1 32½; August, 80½@80¾c; closed higher, $1 32½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Wheat, strong; flour and wool dull.

### SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 3.

Floating cargoes—Wheat, very little doing. Cargoes on passage dull for shipment. Wheat quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

Spot market—Wheat, dull.

Quotations on passage for the continent: Wheat, [illegible]. To U. K. for ports of call 3 cleared ports, wheat and flour, 2,153,840 qrs.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, July 3.

Spot market—Wheat and flour—Rather easier.

SUGAR MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Sterling, spot, now on London banks, 60 days, 4 [illegible] commercial, 4 87½. Treasuries.

Bank of England rate of interest, 2½ per ct.

New York Dry Goods—Silver buttons, 1 to 1½ligs per line, 75c; $1 [illegible].

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, 4 84, short, 4 [illegible].

Good consumers', from 1 to ¼c lower; refiners' nominal 2 to 2½c lower.

Centrifugals, No. 9, [illegible]

Cloves—[illegible]

Lessons, [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND PORTS.

ASTORIA, July 3.—Arrived—Str Columbia from Portland and the Cascades, Port Townsend, Str Bonita from [illegible]. Sailed—Str Columbia, for Portland; bk Ark[illegible]. Left up—Schr Dora, Hamblin, for Ark[illegible]. Cleared—Brig Stamina, for [illegible]; 30 Mexican Port Discovery.

CAPE HANCOCK, July 3, 4 P. M.—Bar smooth; weather clear; wind west, 8 miles.

ASTORIA, July 3, 8 A. M.—Weather cloudy; wind south.

ASTORIA, July 3, 5 P. M.—Weather clear; wind west. Tacoma, July 3.—Sailed—Str Somerset, San Francisco; ship Pondicherry, Valparaiso.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Arrived—Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Portland via Queenstown.

HAVRE, July 1.—Sailed—Bk ship Abbie S. Hartt, Panama. June 21.—Arrived—Bk Bolivia, Portland via Queenstown.

SYDNEY.

June 18—49 7' 13 W—Br bk Lady Head, Victoria for London.

### THE BRITISH BAR.

The Expense Attendant on Studying Law in the United Kingdom.

"Life of C. J. Benjamin," in Courier Journal:

Professor J. G. Lyons, of Boone, Ga., while in Brussels in 1871, endeavored to make arrangements to read law in England, and to this end addressed a letter of inquiry to Judah P. Benjamin, to which the latter returned the following answer, which will be of great interest to law students in America at this time:

"I have just received yours of the 15th, and answer it at once, that you may not lose time and suffer in securing a position. There is no part of any sort in a barrister's chambers in England. No one is admitted into them except students who pay a large premium for that purpose. I take no students, and, of course, you seek for something that will pay you a profit on it. That is impossible. You cannot enter into the service of any sort in England without sufficient means, not only to pay a premium, but to live for three or four years. The attorneys have a certain premium ranging in value from £100 to £300. But these clerks have to enter into articles of apprenticeship for a period of five or six years without pay. I do not understand how it is within the out-post [illegible] that you can come into the city and how I can now commend any sort of idea of the English system, so radically different is it in every respect from the ideas of all entertained by one living in the United States. I must close, therefore, by saying with regret that it is out of the question for you to make a penny in England for a series of years if any labor connected with the law. You query to take away your hopes in the matter, but it is true kindness to tell you the truth nakedly at once. I was called to the bar in 1841, at an expense of £500 under exceptional circumstances, which gave me a claim that is of a special character. When I say that I spent no £500, I mean independently of the profits of my office.

TEMPLE, London, Jan. 19, 1871."

### Senator Conger's Joke.

The Chicago *News* goes on the following on Senator Conger of Michigan, as an incident of the last national convention: Senator Conger sat near the newspaper corps to the grand Pacific eating his cigar and a chat with his friend, Colonel [illegible] Storey. "Can I get you a cigar, Senator?" asked a stranger coming into the room. "Certainly," said the senator, rising. The young man led him away across the large room, and needed to have something very important to impart to him, and to him alone. Clear down in the corner the young man spoke right in the senator's ear: "I guess you don't remember me. I'm the editor of the Gooseberry (Michigan) *Enterprise*. I want you to tell me just the situation here." The senator looked a little puzzled, but then said: "Come with me." And leading the way walked through the reception room, down the office steps, up the ladies' parlor stairs, through the long entire supper room, out the front door, and drawing close into the corner behind a hat rack, said "I don't know anything about it."

### To Gamblers.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

First Broker—What's old?

Second Broker—Corn.

First Broker—Bet you $10 she goes to 75.

Second Broker—Done.

First Broker—Bull sell her 10,000 barrels 15, deliverable next month.

Second Broker—I take you.

First Broker—Know where I can get a good office clerk?

Second Broker—No. Wot's the matter with the younger son?

First Broker—He buys pools, and I understand he gambles. Such young men are not to be relied on. Second Broker—Bet her the oats at 71 to-day.

### MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 75 | Gould and Curry | 1 60 |
| Alta | 75 | Hale and Norcross | 1 95 |
| Belcher | 75 | Mexican | 1 05 |
| Best and Belcher | 2 40 | Mono | 65 |
| Bodie Con | 3 05 | Ophir | 2 80 |
| Caledonia | 40 | Overman | 85 |
| Chollar | 1 30 | Savage | 85 |
| Con. Virginia | 2 30 | Sierra Nevada | 1 45 |
| Crown Point | 1 20 | Union | 60 |
| | | Yellow Jacket | 1 00 |

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. P. Common | 57 | Erie | 35 |
| N. P. Preferred | 81½ | Western Union | 87 |
| O. R. & N. | 94 | Pacific Mail | 42 |
| Oregon Imp. Stock | 93 | North Western | 105 |
| Oregon Imp. Bonds | 51½ | Lake Shore | 93½ |
| O. R. & N. Stock | 70 | Michigan Central | 101 |

CLEARING QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 88½ | O. R. & N. 53, 72 |
| Tennessee stock | 40 | |

### THE HOTELS.

MORTON HOUSE.

S Hexter & wf, Empire C
G P Whidden, Astoria
C Hines, Forest Grove
H Hamilton, N W
D C S Huntington, N Y
W S Myers, The Dalles
C A Sargent, do
J H Hedshaw, Akron
E Hinckley, Dayton
H P Grant, Spokane
W F Parker, Monticello, Ill
J C Sumner, Clifton, Or
Mrs N F Carr, Jacksonville
Miss J Hall, do
Miss Mc Bride, do
C A Cristal, do
J I Iwan & wf, Newberg
W L Cunningham, La Grande
J Smith, Or City
J Cockerham, Dayton
Mrs Ellen Kay, Edgefield
Mrs Kittina, Dallas
A J Yantes, Dixie
J Hasey, Hillsboro
J C Mills, Amity
G Vanderpool, Wells
L Schmidt, Albany
E E Wise & wife, Dallas
M F Eichen & wf, Idaho
W Dent, Salem, Ill
J E Hill & wife, Amity
G W Wolz, Jacksonville

C A Patterson, Kalama
H J McIlhiney, no vis
W T Addison, Tigner
H Schwensinger, San Fran
F M Cliham, do
J J Dalton, do
J Straughorn, do
J B Kinard, do
H Brannenheimgen, do
G H Hazlett, do
M Hexter & wf & 2 children, do
J D McAvoy, Seattle
J Hall, do
S P Hyman, Jacksonville

CENTRAL.

J H Powell, Grant's P
Mrs Powell, Chattanooga
A C Hood, Salem
J D Trowell, Salem
Mrs Ellen Hall, do
Mrs Emerie Cole, Dallas
Palmer, Dallas
W M Newby, Dallas
J Bellinger, Walla Walla
I M Dodds, Centralia
H S Lowry, Ashland
A Myers, do
J Matthews, Union Ridge
J W Noble & C, Cachama
J A Jackson, Dallas
W Smith, Cow Creek

REMONT.

R Wallihur, Oregon City
Mrs Durdon, do
Miss Durdon, do
John Thrift, Cleveland, O
W McKinzy, Sonoma
Miss Alice Mowry, do
Miss Mowry, Ohio
W M Serrine, Ohio
Mrs C A Long, Fair Ha
Mrs Mowry, Ohio
Miss Lizzie Johns
Jas Finnigan, Grant Point
J Tetherton, do
Louis Rabe, Salem

J D Aall, Colusa, Cal
H J Gerlach, Walla Walla
Mrs H Smith, do
H Akers, Cincinnati
Jos Rosenberg, do
S Jacobs, Vancouver
J M Dardis & wf, Indianapolis
J Wadsworth, Ringgold
W S Smith, Cow Creek
Miss Lizzie Johnson, Dallas

MERCHANT TO ITA.

J Lockwood, Portland, Or
F F Lockwood, do
J Sterling, Walla Walla
C Rhode, do
V Ames, Glade Hill
J Hart, Ohio
J L Thurman, Salem
J M Baker, Louisville, Mo
S S Jacobs, do
C A Sasse, Chicago
Mrs Sasse, do
M L Barnes, Idaho
W M Bridges, do

H D Miller, Colfax, Cal
W Cowan, Walla Walla
M Hall, do
J Hall, do
J Hall, Jr., do
J Hall, Colfax, Cal
J Hall, Walla Walla
J Hall, do
J Hall, do
J Hall, do